

REMARKS

Claims 7-12 are pending in the present application. None of the claims have been amended in this response.

Applicant wishes to thank the Examiner for extending the courtesy of an Examiner Interview on April 23, 2007. During the course of the interview, Applicant discussed the deficiencies of Inoue, detailed below. Since Inoue deals exclusively with standard IP-based computer communication (i.e., over the Internet using wired connections), Inoue does not teach or suggest the use of base stations associated with different communication systems, where a control network address stored in the communication terminal apparatus assists in redirecting a call where the terminal cannot be reached.

As was discussed previously, claim 7 (and similarly in claim 8) recite features where the "network address communicated to the control network address stored in the memory is used for assisting in handling a call intended for the communication terminal apparatus but directed to a communication system via which the communication terminal apparatus cannot currently be reached." For the purposes of illustration, the recited feature is part of "call redirection" in a wireless communication system with at least two subsystems having respective base stations, where a dual-mode communication terminal apparatus is connected to and logged on for wireless communication. The control means of the dual-mode terminal allocate a network address to a recognized subsystem and to a control network address stored in a memory of the terminal. Through the configuration of the network address with the control network address, the re-routing of a destination address can be pre-set (see specification page 4 to page 5, line 10).

As explained below, the "mobile computers" and "Mobile IP" of Inoue are not related to mobile telephone devices, nor does the document disclose the handling of telephone calls. These terms merely disclose a computer that may be physically connected to different networks (e.g., laptop), and Inoue addresses the problems encountered where a newly-connected computer from one network must navigate between the firewalls and encryption schemes of different networks when the computer is "moved" (col. 2, lines 23-44). During the course of the interview, the Examiner indicated that the rejection would be withdrawn, and the claims would be subjected to an additional search. The Applicant's formal response is found below.

Claims 7-12 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Inoue et al. (US Patent 6,442,616). The Applicant traverses the rejection. The Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of the rejections of these claims in light of the following remarks.

As an initial matter, Inoue does not disclose anything related to wireless communication with a selected base station of one of at least two different communication systems, the communication terminal apparatus being logged on as ready to receive data from the selected base station. The entire disclosure of Inoue is completely premised on conventional IP networks, with no provision for wireless communication whatsoever. While Inoue uses the word “Mobile IP”, this has nothing to do with wireless connection. Col. 7, lines 18-56 merely describes mobile IP addresses and virtual IP connections, where the computer not connected to a specific computer or network interface card (NIC).

Moreover, Inoue fails to teach or suggest “control means configured to allocate a network address to the recognized communication system under which the communication terminal apparatus can currently be reached and to communicate the network address via the selected base station to a control network address stored in a memory of the communication terminal apparatus, wherein the network address communicated to the control network address stored in the memory is used for assisting in handling a call intended for the communication terminal apparatus but directed to a communication system via which the communication terminal apparatus cannot currently be reached. As discussed above, Inoue is wholly silent regarding the use of a base station, and has nothing whatsoever to do with handling a call intended for the communication terminal apparatus.

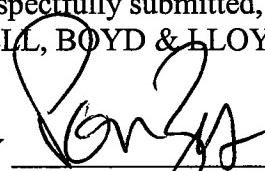
Moreover, Inoue merely describes a location identifier (FIG. 2) in the form of a table concatenating three types of addresses, including H-addr (home address), M-addr (mobile address) and C-addr (care-of address). The H-addr is an address specific to the mobile computer 21 which is uniquely defined within the own organization networks. The M-addr is an address reserved for the mobile computer 21 which is uniquely defined over all the networks. The C-addr is an address indicating a current visited location of the mobile computer 21 in the communication network system which is uniquely defined over all the networks. It is clear from this configuration that Inoue does not teach a control network address stored in a memory of the communication terminal apparatus, wherein the network address communicated to the control network address stored in the memory is used for assisting in handling a call. *All of the H, M*

and C-addresses disclosed in Inoue are network addresses. For at least these reasons, Applicant submits the rejection is improper and should be withdrawn

In light of the above, Applicant submits that the present claims are allowable over the prior art. Withdrawal of the rejections under 35 U.S.C. §102 are respectfully requested. Should there be any additional charges regarding this application, the Examiner is hereby authorized to charge Deposit Account 02-1818 for any insufficiency of payment.

Respectfully submitted,
BELL, BOYD & LLOYD LLC

BY



Peter Zura
Reg. No. 48,196
Customer No.: 24573
Phone: (312) 807-4208

Dated: April 23, 2007